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GIBRALTAR

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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GIBRALTAR 1/

I. GENERAL

1. Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula extending southward from the south-west coast of Spain, to which it is connected by an isthmus about 1.6 kilometres long. The Spanish port of Algeciras lies 8 kilometres across the bay to the west; the continent of Africa is situated 32 kilometres across the strait to the south. According to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the area of Gibraltar is 5.86 square kilometres, and according to Spain, it is 4.80 square kilometres.

2. In 1990, Gibraltar's civilian population was estimated to be 30,861, comprising 20,531 Gibraltarians, 5,550 other British subjects (including families of British se /icemen stationed in Gibraltar, but excluding servicemen) and 4,780 aliens.

II. ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

3. On 11 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted without a vote the following decision on the question of Gibraltar (decision 46/420):

> "The General Assembly, recalling its decision 45/407 of 20 November 1990 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984,* stipulates, inter alia, the following:
>
> > 'The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution',
>
> "takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternatively in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

"* A/39/732, annex.

III. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. General

4. The 1969 Constitution of the Territory remains in effect. 2/ It provides for a single House of Assembly consisting of 15 elected members, together with a Speaker, the Attorney-General and the Financial and Development Secretary as ex officio members. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who is responsible for defence, external affairs, internal security and all matters that are not expressly defined as domestic matters.

B. General elections

5. General elections for the 15 seats in the House of Assembly were held on 16 January 1992. The Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party (GSLP) received 73.07 per cent of the votes, winning eight seats in the House of Assembly; the Gibraltar Social Democrats (GSD) obtained 20.22 per cent, winning all seven opposition seats; while the Gibraltar National Party (GNP), with 4.66 per cent of the votes, failed to obtain an Assembly seat. 3/ Mr. Joe Bossano, the leader of GSLP, received 9,228 votes and thus was re-elected Chief Minister of Gibraltar. The leader of GSD, Mr. Peter Caruana, who obtained 3,065 votes, became leader of the opposition. 4/

C. Future status

6. In his address to the General Assembly on 7 October 1991 (see A/46/PV.24), His Majesty Don Juan Carlos I, King of Spain, stated:

> "... I cannot refrain from mentioning a colonial problem which has not yet been resolved and which affects the territorial integrity of Spain. Moreover, as Members are aware, it is an issue especially sensitive for all Spaniards. It is the issue of Gibraltar, and today I wish to reiterate my hope that the Hispano-British negotiating process now under way will be effective in achieving a solution in harmony with the times in which we live."

7. Mr. Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, made no reference to Gibraltar in his address to the General Assembly on 25 September 1991 (see A/46/PV.8). However, the administering Power indicated that it remained willing to consider any proposals flexibly and constructively, but would not transfer Gibraltar to Spanish sovereignty if the Gibraltarians did not wish it.

Position of the Government of Gibraltar

8. The Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Mr. Joe Bossano, outlining the position of his Government in the 1992 GSLP manifesto, referred to the question of the external frontiers convention as a major foreign affairs issue facing

Gibraltar in 1992. He stated that he remained as resolved as ever against the Brussels Agreement and the terms of reference that surrounded it, since "it is a process to decolonize Gibraltar in accordance with the United Nations resolutions and the issues of sovereignty will be discussed". He further stated that

> "the GSLP is not afraid to sit around the table with representatives of the Spanish Government to discuss future relations in the light of the dramatic changes taking place in the European Economic Community to which all three of us, Spain, United Kingdom and Gibraltar, belong. This is not what the Brussels process is about and participating in it can only perpetuate something which is out of date and fails to address the real issues of today's world".

Mr. Bossano expressed the conviction that the future for Gibraltar lay in finding a way of living in harmony with its neighbours "on the basis of mutual respect and the application of Community law as the framework for mutual cooperation". The period from 1992 to 1995 is considered crucial by the Chief Minister, who also said that he would immediately submit to the United Kingdom plans to reform the Constitution in order "to ensure that while the United Kingdom continues to be responsible for defence and foreign affairs, the application of European Community law to Gibraltar's domestic affairs is consistent with the right to self-government of the people of Gibraltar". 5/

9. In his statement to the House of Assembly of 9 February 1992, the Chief Minister of Gibraltar said that it was the intention of his Government to change the Territory's Constitution and shed its colonial status. He proposed that in so far as EC had a collective defence and foreign affairs policy, the Community should become involved in these matters on Gibraltar's behalf. However, to the extent that defence and foreign affairs were not coordinated through the Community, the United Kingdom should remain responsible. Mr. Bossano said that Gibraltar was seeking to reform its 1969 Constitution. He told the House of Assembly:

> "The time has come for Gibraltar to be seen as a territory whose people are fully entitled to the right of self-determination. We reject entirely the argument that an eighteenth century treaty can limit or inhibit the right of European people to exercise self-determination when that right is not denied to another single human being."

Mr. Bossano further said the Gibraltar Parliament "should play the historic role of ushering in the end of the colonial era in history". 6/

Anglo-Spanish talks

10. The negotiating process established by the Brussels Joint Communiqué of 27 November 1984 was aimed at overcoming all differences over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation between the parties concerned, on a mutually beneficial basis. Both parties also agreed, within the framework of the Communiqué, to discuss the issues of sovereignty.

11. At meetings in Luxembourg on 26 June and 1 July 1991, the Interior Ministers of the 12 States members of the European Community came close to agreement on the convention between the States members on the demarcation of the external frontier. 7/ According to the administering Power, 11 EC member States were able to agree on the text of a convention; Spain opposed the text, however, for political reasons, because it included Gibraltar within the Community's external frontier.

12. It will be recalled that the United Kingdom reportedly maintained that since Gibraltar was part of EC under article 227 of the Treaty of Rome, exempting Gibraltar from the convention or making its inclusion subject to a bilateral frontiers agreement would be contrary to Gibraltar's status within EC (see A/AC.109/1074 and Corr.1, para. 15).

13. At its meeting on 2 October 1991, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress of Deputies of Spain adopted a non-legislative proposal submitted by the "Grupo Parlamentario de Izquierda Unida-Iniciativa por Catalunya", as follows:

> "The Congress of Deputies urges the Government not to sign agreements on the external frontiers of the European Community that might imply the perpetuation of its current status or detriment to the position of Spain in the negotiations to bring about the decolonization of Gibraltar and its reincorporation into the territory of Spain."

14. However, Anglo-Spanish talks continued during December 1991 on the external frontiers convention issue, at which both parties maintained their previous positions. 8/ In January 1992, it was announced that the annual round of the Brussels talks scheduled for January would be postponed. In May, both parties agreed to hold talks again in autumn 1992. 9/

Airport agreement

15. According to the administering Power, the United Kingdom and Spain had agreed that, when the British authorities enacted the necessary legislation, the two parties should jointly coordinate expansion of civilian use of the Gibraltar airport. The British Government had made clear at the time that they could not impose it on Gibraltar if the latter did not wish to implement it. On 3 June 1992, however, the Minister of State, Tristan Garel-Jones, speaking in the House of Commons, repeated that the British Government had urged Gibraltar to implement the airport agreement over a number of years and that the British Government believed this to be in the interest of Gibraltar. 10/ (See also A/AC.109/1007, paras. 22 and 23; and A/AC.109/1074 and Corr.1, paras. 17-23.)

16. The Foreign Minister of Spain has reportedly also stated that the airport agreement, as well as the EC civil aviation legislation related thereto, would remain valid without time limitation and would continue to impede the opening of the airport of Gibraltar for European communications. He further expressed his belief that the population of Gibraltar would sooner or later become aware

of the grave consequences of that situation. He also referred to the non-legislative proposal regarding the EC agreement on the external frontiers adopted by the Spanish Congress of Deputies 11/ (see para. 12).

D. Public service

17. The Public Service Commission, consisting of five members, advises the Governor on appointments as well as on the removal and discipline of public officers. Appointments to higher offices are made by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The principal executive officers are the Deputy Governor, the Administrative Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial and Development Secretary.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

18. Gibraltar has no known natural resources. Industries, trades and services in the Territory are mainly involved in supplying the needs of the civilian community and the garrison. The economy of Gibraltar is largely dependent on tourism and the provision of financial services such as banking, insurance, shipping and portfolio management. The Territory's per capita gross domestic product for 1989/90 was estimated at £6,503 and the per capita gross national product at £6,723, compared with 1988/89 indicators of £5,639 and £5,942 respectively. The inflation rate for 1990 was 7 per cent, compared with 5.1 per cent in 1989. 12/

B. Public finance

19. Revenue for fiscal year 1989/90 totalled £87.7 million. The main sources of revenue were income derived from income tax (£34.6 million) and from indirect taxation (£16.9 million). Income tax is charged on income arising or received in or derived from Gibraltar. Dividends, interest, pensions and emoluments of office accruing in, derived from or received outside Gibraltar by an individual ordinarily resident in Gibraltar are also taxable. Income tax rates applicable to residents range from 20 per cent on the first £1,500 of taxable income to 50 per cent after the first £19,500. Estate duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 5 per cent on an estate valued at £20,000 to £40,000 to 25 per cent on estates exceeding £100,000 in value. Estates which are valued under £20,000 are tax-exempt.

20. Recurrent expenditure for fiscal year 1989/90 amounted to £69.6 million. In addition, consolidated fund charges totalled £20.6 million, of which £12.1 million were public debt charges. The main items of expenditure were education and sports (£8.0 million), public works (£7.6 million) and electricity undertaking (£5.0 million). Capital expenditure is financed

through the Improvement and Development Fund. During 1989/90, the Fund received £18.1 million. The main items of expenditure were as follows:

Capital expenditure

(1989/90)

	(Millions of pounds)
Crown lands	8.3
Housing	1.7
Telephone services	1.5
	11.5

21. Actual government expenditure on capital projects for the period 1988 to 1990 was as follows:

	1988/89	1989/90
	(thousands of pounds)	
Housing	1 159	1 469
Education	437	1 109
Amenities and tourism	176	5
Miscellaneous	748	1 240
Additional projects	6 857	11 037
	9 377	14 860

22. At 31 March 1990, the public debt of Gibraltar stood at £37.4 million.

23. The legal tender of the Territory is the pound sterling. Gibraltar Government currency notes of £50, £20, £10, £5 and £1 denominations as well as Gibraltar Government coinage are also legal tender. The notes in circulation on 31 March 1990 stood at £12.01 million.

C. Foreign trade

24. According to the administering Power, the foreign trade indicators for Gibraltar during 1989/90 were as follows:

	Total imports	Total exports
	(millions of pounds)	
1989	200.5	76.1
1990	266.4	101.7
Percentage change	32.9%	33.6%

25. According to the administering Power, approximately 30 per cent of Gibraltar's non-fuel imports originate from the United Kingdom, with Japan and Spain being the Territory's other main suppliers. About 13 per cent of total imports (valued at £27 million in 1990) were foodstuffs. Exports of goods of local origin remained negligible and the Territory continued to depend on the entrepôt trade consisting of re-exports of petroleum and petroleum products supplied to shipping.

26. According to the administering Power, the control of imports continued to be in effect during the period under review. All goods, other than a few items of essential foodstuffs, gold, jewellery, petrol, caravans and endangered species, can be imported under open general licence.

D. Investment, finance and banking

27. As at 31 December 1990, 9,717 companies were registered under the Companies (Taxation and Concession) Ordinance. These business concerns are exempted from the payment of income tax, irrespective of the amount of profits made and whether or not these profits are received in the Territory. The exemption also applies to dividends, interest and directors' fees and annual payments made to non-residents. Shares and debentures held in an exempt company are also not liable to estate duty in the Territory. Unless otherwise authorized, the above concerns may not carry on trade or conduct business in Gibraltar, and no Gibraltarian or resident of the Territory may have any beneficial interest in such a company's shares.

28. Gibraltar's rapid development as an offshore financial centre has led to criticism that it is becoming a haven for tax dodgers and money launderers. In October 1991, Mr. Javier Rodríguez, the Special Prosecutor for the Drug Law Enforcement of Cádiz, Spain, stated that Gibraltar was "a fiscal paradise" where the largest fortunes of doubtful origin were located. 13/ According to press reports, a confidential report prepared by the Spanish Government in 1992 alleged that, on a yearly basis, Gibraltar-based companies were investing approximately 40 billion pesetas of suspicious origin in real estate in Spain. 12/

E. Transportation, communications and utilities

29. According to parliamentary debates, 14/ the Government of the United Kingdom has repeatedly urged the Spanish Government to allow the ferry service between Gibraltar and Algeciras to operate. According to the same source, the British Government, having failed in its attempts to persuade the Spanish Government to do so, has taken the matter up with the European Commission.

30. Spain for its part maintains that the resumption of the ferry service was agreed upon in the Joint Declaration adopted by Spain and the United Kingdom in London on 2 December 1987 and is linked to the implementation of the Agreement of the same date on the joint use of the Gibraltar airport.

31. The total length of roads is 43.06 kilometres, including 12.9 kilometres of roads in the city, 11.26 kilometres in the south district, 9.65 kilometres in North Front and Catalan Bay areas, 2.41 kilometres in the port, 5.63 kilometres on the Upper Rock and 1.21 kilometres of tunnels. There are also 6.84 kilometres of pedestrian way. The motor roads are reported to be in good condition and suitable for vehicular traffic. Six bus routes serviced by 16 buses maintain communication between all parts of the city, and the north and south districts. As at 31 December 1990, a total of 24,913 vehicles were registered in Gibraltar.

32. The data for passenger movements for 1990 are as follows: air arrivals, 132,000; and sea arrivals, 85,000.

33. Airmail is dispatched by direct flight to London and via London to all destinations worldwide six times a week. Surface letter and parcel mail to and from the United Kingdom is received and dispatched via the land frontier five times a week.

34. Since 1980, the local telephone system has been operated by Gibraltar Nynex Communications, Ltd., a joint venture company between the Government of Gibraltar and Nynex International Company of the United States of America. In 1990, a new digital system and exchange became operational, with a capacity of 14,000 lines. The total number of telephone stations at the end of 1990 was 16,759, an increase of 2,932 over 1989. Telecommunication services in the Territory are provided by Gibraltar Telecommunications, Ltd.

35. The Electricity Department of the Government of Gibraltar continued to be responsible for the electricity supply for civilian use. The Ministry of Defence operates a separate electricity supply system for the military requirements and facilities in the Territory. During the period under review, the maximum recorded electricity demand was 19,700 kilowatts and a total of 88,319,547 kilowatt-hours were generated.

36. During the period under review, the following five newspapers were published in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Chronicle (daily) and The Democrat (weekly) in English; as well as Vox (weekly), Panaroma (weekly) and The People (weekly) in English and Spanish.

37. The Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) has been providing radio and television services in the Territory since 1963. GBC Radio (Radio Gibraltar) broadcasts in English and Spanish 24 hours a day. In addition to live and locally recorded programmes, transcriptions and relays by the British Broadcasting Corporation are broadcast as well. GBC Television operates for 5.5 hours daily in English. As at the end of 1990, there were 7,340 licensed television sets in Gibraltar.

F. Tourism

38. The total number of tourist arrivals in 1990 was 4,373,253, compared to 3,984,177 in 1989. During 1990, hotels registered a 5 per cent decrease in occupancy. The full opening of the land border by Spain in February 1985 continues to be the main reason for the increased influx of visitors.

V. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Human rights

39. The Gibraltar Constitution Order, 1969, guarantees the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual and the maintenance of a Supreme Court with unlimited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings under any law and with such jurisdiction and powers as are conferred upon it by the Constitution of Gibraltar, or any other law. The courts of law of the Territory consist of a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, the Court of First Instance and the Magistrates' Court.

40. The Substantive Law of the Territory is contained in Orders in Council and enactments of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which apply to Gibraltar, as well as in locally enacted ordinances, subsidiary legislation, the common law and the rules of equity in force in the United Kingdom, so far as they are applicable to the Territory.

B. Labour

41. According to the administering Power, the workforce as at December 1990 totalled 14,452. The distribution of insured persons employed by major industries was as follows: building and construction, 2,562 persons; national defence, 1,616; banking and finances, 862; public administration, 794; wholesale trade, 726 persons. The total number of unemployed at the end of December 1990 stood at 531. Unemployment benefits continued to be paid out of the Social Insurance Fund.

42. Since 1978, public sector wages and salaries have been equated at full parity with those in the United Kingdom. At the end of 1990, basic rates of weekly wages in the public sector were as follows: labourer, £129.42; craftsman's mate, £131.93; craftsman, £155.96-£164.17. Minimum rates of

weekly wages and salaries in the private sector are prescribed by the Conditions of Employment Order as follows: employees under the age of 17, £85.80; employees between 17 and 18 years of age, £93.60; employees between 18 and 19 years of age, £105.50; and employees over 19 years of age, £113.50. According to the administering Power, wages actually being paid generally exceed those figures.

43. Since January 1974, there has been an agreement between the Government of Gibraltar and the United Kingdom on social security arising from the accession by the United Kingdom and Gibraltar to the European Common Market.

44. According to press reports, the British Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, in its publication entitled "Between a Rock and a Hard Place", produced allegations of maltreatment of approximately 3,000 migrant Moroccan workers in Gibraltar. 15/ Following the publication of the above report, a pressure group formed in London announced on 4 February 1992 its intention to file a suit against the United Kingdom at the European Court on Human Rights in Strasbourg and at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. 16/

C. Public health

45. The Government's medical and health services consist of hospital services, medical treatment by specialists outside government hospitals where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources, child welfare and school health services, domiciliary and out-patient treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service, the Domiciliary Medical Service, the Ports and Airport Health Service and the Environmental Health Service and Laboratories.

46. The state of health and nutrition is reported to be good and to comply with the standard expected in countries of Western Europe. There have been no outbreaks of epidemic or endemic disease. The principal causes of death are cardiovascular, cerebrovascular, malignant and respiratory (excluding neoplasms) diseases. Immunization for children against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles and rubella is provided free of charge.

47. According to the administering Power, in 1990 there were 286 government-registered physicians, 125 senior nurses, 107 partially trained nurses, 8 midwives with senior training, 9 environmental health officers, 17 laboratory and X-ray technicians, 11 pharmacists and 76 public health administrative and support staff.

48. St. Bernard Hospital has 192 beds. The hospital provides comprehensive out-patient services and in-patient treatment for acute medical/surgical cases. In addition, it has a maternity section and two wards for elderly patients. Psychiatric treatment is provided by the King George V Psychiatric Unit, which has accommodation for 60 patients. A health centre provides general-practice surgery, as well as child welfare and school medical services. Certain medical specialities, which are not provided by Gibraltar

public health facilities, are covered by a programme of visits by consultants from the United Kingdom.

49. Environmental health work, during 1990, included inspection of dwellings, catering establishments, bakeries, grocery shops, hairdressers' and barber shops, underground water tanks, as well as food inspection, disinfection, mosquito and rodent control, atmospheric pollution and the quality of coastal waters control.

50. Expenditure on public health during the period from 1 April 1989 to 31 March 1990 was £11.7 million.

D. Educational conditions

51. Education is free for all children up to "A" level standard and is compulsory for those between 5 and 15 years of age, although children are allowed to enter school at the age of 4. Students can remain in school after the age of 15 if it is established that they can profit from further education.

52. At the end of 1990, 2,696 pupils were enrolled in the 12 government primary schools, 232 in the one private primary school and 561 in the two services primary schools, making a total of 3,489 students. A further 1,885 pupils were enrolled in two government secondary schools. The language of instruction is English; Spanish is taught as a second language, particularly in the secondary schools. In addition, there were also 13 private and 2 government nursery units, as well as 2 facilities for disabled and retarded children and adults. In 1990, there was a total of 334 teachers for all schools.

53. Technical and vocational training is provided equally to males and females at the two government comprehensive secondary schools, as well as at the Gibraltar College of Further Education. The College, which offers one- and two-year general engineering courses, has since 1985 also offered business/commercial education, technical education and a range of adult education and evening classes, as well as training of apprentices for the Government and the private sector. The Commercial School, which is part of the Girls' Comprehensive School, continues to offer two-year courses for female secondary-school students who then take the Stage I Royal Society of Arts examinations.

54. Expenditure on education for the fiscal year 1989/90 was £7.6 million, which represents 8.5 per cent of the total recurrent expenditure.

E. Housing

55. During 1989 and 1990, an extensive sea reclamation scheme carried out in the harbour waters increased the land area of the Territory by 5 per cent over the previous area of 584 hectares. The reclaimed land has increased the total flat land by 10 per cent.

56. Gibraltar has an average population density of 40.3 persons per hectare, excluding servicemen and their families, visitors and transients. Overcrowding is considered a major social problem in the Territory. Fourteen per cent of the housing stock is considered to be overcrowded. In 1990, there was a total of over 2,000 housing applicants on the waiting list.

57. In 1986, government-rented accommodation stood at 67.8 per cent, privately rented accommodation at 26.3 per cent and owner occupancy at 5.9 per cent. Since the full opening of the land frontier with Spain in February 1985, however, construction of private housing has increased significantly, with 3,500 units expected to be constructed by the private sector over the next 5 to 10 years. The Government has designated land for a further 1,300 units for families on the waiting-list for housing units.

F. Status of women

58. The status of women in Gibraltar, whether married or single, and with or without family responsibilities, is similar to that enjoyed by women in the United Kingdom. Prostitution is illegal in Gibraltar. A maternity grant of up to £36 is payable to qualified women for every child born to them. A widow's allowance is payable for the first 13 weeks of widowhood at a standard rate of £56.70 per week; an additional sum of £6.90 per week is payable for each child up to a maximum of four children. Also, a widowed mother's allowance is payable to a widow left with a dependent child when she finishes drawing her widow's allowance at the standard rate of £47.80 per week with an increase of £6.90 weekly for each dependent child. Upon termination of the above allowances, a widow's pension of £47.80 per week is payable to qualifying women.

59. Protection and care of expectant mothers and of children includes pre- and postnatal care available at clinics operated by the Gibraltar Health Authority. The Department of Labour and Social Security administers two homes for underprivileged children. At the end of 1990, there were 8 boys and 11 girls resident in the homes.

G. Crime and crime prevention

60. According to the administering Power, during 1990, 1,433 minor and 3,393 serious crimes were reported. The reported serious crimes were as follows: violence against indviduals, 641; sexual offences, 19; burglary, 229; robbery, 10; theft, 1,386; criminal damage, 615; dangerous drugs, 407; and other offences, 86.

61. There is one correction institution in Gibraltar. The supervision of the prison is carried out by the Prison Board in accordance with the Prison Ordinance. In 1990, there were 111 convicts in the prison.

62. According to press reports, in 1992 the Governments of Spain and of the United Kingdom agreed to cooperate in the eradication of drug-trafficking and money-laundering activities in Gibraltar. 17/

H. Environment

63. The Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora has been extended to apply to Gibraltar as a dependent Territory for which the United Kingdom, a contracting party to the Convention, has responsibility. The Endangered Species (Imports and Exports) Ordinance of 1976 gave effect in the Territory to the provisions of the Washington Convention. The Animals and Birds Ordinance protects fauna in the Territory, and the Heritage Trust Ordinance provides for the protection of sites of natural beauty and scientific interest.

Notes

1/ The information contained in the present paper has been derived from published reports and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations on 7 April 1992 for the year 1990.

2/ For details, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1), vol. III, chap. XI, annex, paras. 7-23.

3/ Gibraltar Chronicle, 17 January 1992; see also Le Monde (Paris), 19-20 January 1992.

4/ Gibraltar Chronicle, 17 January 1992.

5/ Gibraltar Chronicle, 10 January 1992; see also El País (Madrid), 1 February 1992.

6/ Gibraltar Chronicle, 20 February 1992; see also The Times (London), 15 February 1992.

7/ Diário de Noticias (Lisbon), 27 June 1991; see also Financial Times (London), 27 June 1991; The Independent, 27 June 1991; El País (Madrid), 30 June 1991.

8/ Gibraltar Chronicle, 9 January 1992.

9/ The Times (London), 5 May 1992; see also Diario 16 (Madrid), 5 May 1992; El Mundo (Madrid), 5 May 1992; and Cinco Días (Madrid), 5 May 1992.

10/ House of Commons, Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), 3 June 1992.

Notes (continued)

11/ Europa Sur (Spain), 19 April 1992, p. 13.

12/ Tiempo (Spain), 24 February 1992; see also El Siglo (Spain), 21 October 1991.

13/ ABC (Spain), 24 October 1991.

14/ House of Lords, Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), 13 March 1990.

15/ The Guardian (London), 3 February 1992.

16/ Gibraltar Chronicle, 4 February 1992.

17/ Europa Sur (Spain), 20 April 1992.